ence, and when Government bonds and all kinds of se

curities were of uncertain value. There was no way of

getting supplies except by the Missouri River, hence

large profits had to be given. After the close

CREDIT MOBILIER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.-Jeremiah M. Wil-

son, Chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad and Crédit

Mobilier Committee No. 2, is in this city for the purpose

of examining into the circumstances attending the pay

city, which check Benjamin W. Spence, formerly Cashier and Assistant-Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and a witness before the Committee, said he gave to James F. Wilson, Government Director, while in Boston, but of which Mr. Wilson denies all knowledge.

ALBANY.

LEGISLATION RESUMED-DEATH OF ASSEMBLY

MAN JONES-CHARTER PROSPECTS.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Feb. 10 .- The Legislature reassem-

oled this evening with a quorum in both Houses. Among

the bills ordered to a third reading in the Assembly was

one introduced by Mr. Herring imposing a fine of \$250 on

any person who shall make fictitious bids at any auction

sale of real estate or stocks with intent to defraud a bona

fide purchaser. The bill authorizing the city to cede to

the United States a small strip of land on the east end of the Eattery for a boat-landing for Governor's Island

boats, was also ordered to a third reading. A remon-

strance was presented in the Senate against a surface railroad in Fifth-ave., signed by the principal

property-owners in the avenue. The death of E. Jones, member of the Assembly from the Hd District of Wash-

ington County, will be announced in the House to-morrow. He died at 5 p. m. to-day at his home. He was a

new member, and as he stated in the Senatorial caucus.

was the first Welshman who ever held a seat in the

Legislature. He was the owner and worker of a large

state quarry in Washington County. The cause of his

death is not reported. He has not been in his sent since

week before last. It is a curious coincidence that the

first death of a member this year occurred on the 55th

The Assembly Committee on Cities, to whom the Joint Committee delegated the task of t"fixing up" the

charter and reporting it to the Legislature, expect to

have the bill ready to report by Thursday next. It is not yet settled in what shape it is to be reported, but

under no circumstances will the sole powerfor appointing

heads of departments be given to Mayor Havemeyer.

There is some talk of giving the nominating power to the Board of Aldermen and leaving the power of confirma-

tion to the Mayor. In this way the Custom-house party

think to close the mouth of Mr. Havemeyer and at the same time throw upon him the responsibility of any

to confirm the nominees of the Aldermen. It has been

found impossible to bind members to the Custom-house

programme by a caucus, as a large number of them re-

Assistant Commissioner Davenport, who spent all last week in Albany, is on hand again to-night to look after

the interests of the Federal office-holders. District-At-

torney Bliss was here to-day, but went to New-York this

evening, after leaving directions to Davenport, who ap-

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN THE OIL REGIONS.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Feb.: 10 .- This afternoon,

the Brady's Bend accommodation train, going north on

the Allegheny Valley Railroad, when near Scrub Grass

Station, broke a rail, and five cars of oil and a passenger

car were thrown down the bank. The following persons

Michael Caine, A. Singleton, O. A. Knox, J. P. Kiddle, J. Hanna, H. Miller, A. S. Hamilton, W. Moriaty, John H. Whitcomb, and the train boy.

The passenger coach still remains in the river, wreck-

ers being as yet unable to raise it. Two bodies are float-

ing in the water inside the car, but cannot be extricated.

How many perished is unknown. The conductor is un-

able to tell the number of persons in the ill fated ear be

Mr. Joseph L. Hanna of Pittsburgh, whose injuries are

serious. With this exception, none of the others enu-

The Company's surgeons and others were promptly on

and to relieve the sufferers, and everything is being

done for them that is possible. It is now positively

known that there were but three persons killed, a news-

ov and two unknown men.

The train was running on time, and no blame is trached to the officers of the road. The disaster was urely accidental and unavoidable.

ANOTHER PROBABLE MURBER.

141 East Twenty-third-st., late last night, John

Carrigan, age 29, of No. 226 East Twenty-

exthet., was struck on the head and probably

thy Halvey of No. 141 East Twenty-third-st, Halvey

was arrested, with Thomas O'Connor of 217 East Twenty-

LUCRATIVE OFFICES VACANT.

sixth-st., who participated in the affray.

fatall, injured with a whiffletree in the hands of Time

During a fight in the livery stable at No.

LATER.-Sevoral names are added to the list of

merated were seriously injured.

fuse to go into a caucus on the charter at all.

day of the session, the same as last year.

the war, and when things became settled,

SENATOR POM'ZROY'S EXPLANATION. HE DENIES THE, CHARGES OF BRIBERY - A STRONG IN, FESTIGATING COMMITTEE AP-POINTED.

IBX TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- The report that Senater Pemerey would make a personal explanation today, and ask for the appointment of a Special Committee to inquire into the charges of bribery which have been ance in the galleries than has been seen before since the holiday recess. Mr. Pomeroy was in his seat, looking none the worse for his defeat, the brain fever, or the sprained back, which his friends assert prevented him from appearing in the Senate last week. Soon after the opening Mr. Pomeroy rose to a question of privilege and asked to be heard. Referring briefly to the charges which have been made against him, he characterized them as the result of a most wicked and malicious conspiracy, and denied in terms similar to those employed in the letter printed about a week ago that he had ever bribed or attempted to bribe any member of the Kansas Legisla-ture to vote for him. He then asked that a Special Committee of five be appointed by the Vice-President, with power to send for persons and papers, and to compel the attendance of witnesses, even though they be members of a Legislature now in session, to make the fullest and most searching investigation before the close of the present session of Congress. Mr. Pomerov's explana-

The resolution, was, of course, passed. Twofor three Senators gathered about Mr. Pomeroy's desk, but whether to congratulate or condole with him could not be discovered from the galleries. The Committee, which was afterward appointed by Mr. Colfax, consisted of Messrs. Freinghnysen, Buckingham, Alcern, Thurman and Vickers, and is considered on the whole a very able one, but as it will take at least ten days or two weeks to ons witnesses from Kansas, the session will be so near its close that no satisfactory investigation can pos-

tion was a carefully written document, and during its

reading he had the undivided attention of both Senate and

SENATOR POMEROY'S SPEECH.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]
Mr. Pomeroy rising to a question of privilege, in the Senute this morning, said :

Mr. PRESIDENT: I embrace the first opportunity, after being able to reach my seat in the Senate, to arrest for a moment the business of the session in order to make a statement, personal in its general character to myself, and one which in justice is due also to the members of this body with whom I have so long been asso ciated. Senators as individuals, as well as the country, have had their attention called through the press to the late Senatorial election in Kansas, and have had some information of the conspiracy there planned, plotted and executed for the purpose of accomplishing my de feat. Upon the subject matter of that act of villainy, apparalleled in wickedness, my lips have heretofore been scaled, for the want of a proper place and opportunity presence, Sir, in the presence of my fellow-Senators, and every charge of bribery and corruption made by the chief instigator of this conspiracy, or by whomsoever made. I deny each and every statement imputing to me any act inconsistent with moral rectitude and correct conduct, and declare all such statements to be totally, about hately and wickedly false; and I further specifically deny that I ever entered into any contractor agreement, directly or indirectly, with any person, whether

A dispatch from Topeka says the Pomeroy Investigating Committee to-day authorized the publication of | Signals into the merchant service of the United States." n of Senator York's testimony which was t the time it was given. It was to the effec-ov told him (York) that he had three spies is e which was cancus; the names given were Sen apt. Tough, and Representative Bond United States District-Attorney, was Committee to-day. He testified that

THE ALABAMA AWARDS.

RIGHTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES-INTEREST-ING DEBATE-THE BILL PASSED. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-The debate on the Alabama Award bill in the Senate turned, to-day, almost entirely on the rights and privileges of insurance companies to make claims for losses. The bill proposes to create a commission of five persons, to be nomi the President and confirmed by the Senate, before whom all claims shall be made. Wherever any loss caused by either of the cruisers has been paid by an insurance company, or indemnity for it has been received in any other way, no claim shall be allowed by the court unless such indemnity shall have been less than the loss or damage actually suffered, in which case allowance may de for the difference. But insurance companies are placed on a different footing. No allowance shall be made to them unless they shall show to the satisfaction of the court that during the late Rebellion the sum of their losses in respect to their war risks exceeded the sum of their premiums or other gains upon or in respect to such war risks, and in case of any such allowance it shall not be greater than such excess of loss.

The majority of the Committee, and those who supported the bill as reported, took the ground that the award was made to the United States by the Geneva Board of Arbitration to satisfy a national claim, and that this Government received it as a sovereign power, with the right to dispose of it as it decided best, and not as a trustee of claimants who had a legal right to it. The losses of property by loyal citizens during the war was not confined to the sea. Those on the land were far greater, and it was fully within the power of this Government to say that this fund should be divided among all sufferers. In short, as the award was made to the United States and not to those who suffered, the latter had no legal claim to which insurance companies could

Those who opposed this provision [of the bill were in favor of placing the insurance companies on a par with other claimants. They say that every one who sent vessels to sea during the war took into account the extra vesses to sea during the war took into account the extra risk of the time, and, if his venture was successful, real-ized unusual profits. This was nothing more than what the insurance companies did and they ought to be al-lowed the same award that private citizens are. The Senators who took this side of the question also hold that the money was not awarded to the United States as a sovereign, but as a trustee for those who lost their property by the depredations of the Anglo-Confederate crusters, and that any rights that the insured had revert to the insurer in case of loss. All amendments to place the insurance companies on the same footing with ather the insurance companies on the same footing with sufferers were voted down, and the bill was passed

A GLIMPSE OF THE HOUSE.

DEFEAT OF THE NEW AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL-CHECK TO GEN. BUTLER-AN ATTEMPT TO DEFINE THE RELATIVE RIGHTS OF THE STATES-AN IOWA LAND JOB.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE) WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- In the House, to-day, the morning hour was entirely occupied by the reference of bills, the Democrats demanding the reading in full of a sufficient number to exhaust the hour and prevent mischievous legislation under the previous question Motions to suspend the rules were next in order. The Senate bill granting additional land to the States for the support of agricultural colleges was defeated The bill gives all the receipts of the Government from sales of public lands for the support of agricultural col

lores until each State shall have received the avails of 500,000 acres. Mr. Perce moved as a substitute for this a House bill appropriating half of the proceeds of land sales until such time as a sum shall be accumulated suf-Sciently large for the interest upon it to amount to \$50,000 a year for each State. A majority voted to pass the substitute, but the requisite two-thirds were not

Gen. Butler brought forward his new salary bill. He did not ask for a direct vote upon it, but moved that the Committee upon Appropriations be instructed to include it in the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill. The apparent purpose of this move was to get the bill before the House, for full discussion in the Committee of the Whole; but the real object was, no doubt, to get it in as part of an appropriation bill, so that it could be adopted by the Committee of the Whole without a Yea and Nay vote, which would have been perfectly feasible under the rule. Some of the sincere opponents of increased salaries suspected a trick and secured the Yeas and Nays upon Butler's motion, which resulted in its defeat by a vote of 81 to 119. Senate bills were passed for a new public building at Dover, Delaware, and Grand Rapids,

Mr. Cox then obtained the floor, and astonished everybody by introducing a resolution that did not look to increasing anybody's pay, or to creating any new office, or to taking money from the Treasury for any other purpose; but was simply an assertion of the good oldfashioned Democratic theory of the relative powers and duties of the States and the General Government. This was accompanied by a preamble stating that there was a necessity of returning to the fundamental organic principles of the Government, as set forth in the resoluon. Mr. Cox said that his resolution was taken from The New York Evening Post. He wanted to see how many Republicans would vote for it. Mr. Dickey said

many Republicans would vote for it. Mr. Dickey said that he would like to amend the resolution so as to add to it that four and four made eight. Failing to got leave for this, he anggested that the Constitution be read for the information of members. The vote on Mr. Cox's resolution was, Yeas, 85, Nays, 84, about twenty Republicans voting in the affirmative. According to Mr. Dickey, therefore, there are 84 men in the House who do not helieve that four and four make eight.

The next business was an Iowa land job, in the shape of a bull authorizing the appointment of three Commissioners to go out to Iowa and ascertain how much certain lands are worth which were granted to the Des Moines Improvement Company, but which the Company failed to get, because preemptors and homestead settlers had taken prior possession. This bill was rushed through without so much as a division of the House, Mr. Bingham then got the floor to offer a resolution instructing the Appropriation Committee to find out how much more money the Board of Public Works intend to spend in improving streets around Government reservations in Washington, and to bring in a bill to pay them the amount. Mr. Randall denounced this as an inquitous measure, and said he should use all parliamentary means to defeat it. After half an hour of fillbustering, the House adjourned without passing the resolution.

SIGNAL CODE FOR MERCHANT VESSELS. SECRETARY BOUTWELL RECOMMENDS THE ADOP-TION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CODE. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, Feb. 10.-The following letter has been addressed to Senator Chandler, Chairman of the

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 7.

Sin: I have the honor to inclose herewith a draft of a bill prepared in this department to introduce into the merchant service of the United States the International Code of signals, now in practical use in the may and in the merchant marine of most of the principal European nations. The bill contemplates the use of the code in all seasoing vessels and in vessels on the great lakes of not tans or over in burden, and provides for a penalty of \$200 for a violation of its provisions. I have submitted the question whether the measure proposed is advisable to numerous officers of the Government connected with shipping who have consulted private individuals interested in commerce, and also various Boards of Trade. The opinion seems to be almost unaulmous that the use of the code should be obligatory. The codes formerly in use on our vessels have become nearly obsolete and are not used at all by foreign vessels; and I am informed that signals made in accordance with their instructions are not noticed by foreign signal stations. By the employment of the International Code the inconvenience arising from the present inability to communicate with American vessels will be avoided, and it will become possible

of the International Code the inconvenience arising from the present inability to commonicate with American vessels will be avoided, and it will become possible for American vessels to communicate with each other, with foreign vessels to communicate with each other, with foreign vessels to communicate with each other, with foreign vessels and stations to be found in the most prominent point of the European shores.

The fact that the signal equivalents are precisely the same in whatever language the book may be printed renders communication practicable to almost any extent between masters or other persons speaking different languages. It appears to me that the direct bearing which the code may have upon the security of property at sea, and the opportunities which it will often afford of facilitating business are sufficient advantages to more than counterbalance the expense which will be incurred. and to render it desirable that its employment should be rendered obligatory. It is estimated that the books may be furnished to the public in substantial binding fer \$1.50, and that the 19 flags described therein may be ob-In view of the foregoing, I recommend the passage of the bill.

George S. Boutwell.

The title of the bill inclosed in the above communica-

WASHINGTON NOTES. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 10, 1873. Franklin Smith, a citizen of Mississippi, has discovered a new way of preventing the recurrence of civil war in a petition sent to Congress, presented by Senator Ames to-day. He sets forth that he is a citizen, living under to-day. He sets forth that he is a citizen, living under the happiest government in the world, but that dema-gogues in one part of the country having discovered that portions of the Constitution were unconstitutional, and other demagogues being unable to live happily without righting a great civil war, bringing misery on many in-nocent persons, he therefore asks Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, directing that the Secretary of State shall keep a record of all persons who propose a civil war, so that in case of hostilities they may be required to remain in the front rank of the army during all fighting, or else hold them-selves in readiness to be shot at any time on the order of the President or Governor of any State. sident or Governor of any State.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, after having heard a great number of arguments in favor of appropriating a million dollars or more for the improvement of Washington Harbor, building bridges amprovement of washington Harbor, building bridges across the Potomac, removing the Navy-Yard to the Arsenal grounds, &c., reported a bill to-day to appropriate \$100,000 for the purpose of improving the harbor. In reporting the bill, Mr. Patterson remarked that if any disposition was made of it, it should go to the Committee on Commerce. As no one asked to have it referred, it was indefinitely postponed.

The technical count the absoluted before the count the absoluted by the count the absolute by the count the count the absolute by the count the count

The tellers to count the electoral votes were appointed in both Houses to-day; they are Senator John Sherman and Representatives (Henry L. Dawes and James B. Beck. The ceremony is expected to attract a large crowd to the gallery of the House; additional chairs will be placed upon the floor to accommodate the Senators, Supreme Court Judges, and members of the Cabinet, and the ladies' gallery will be reserved for the families of the President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives, and of other privileged dignitaries.

Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution, to-day, directing the Committee on Printing to inquire and report to the Senate the best method of distributing public documents after the first of July next, and also as to the expediency of selling these documents at cost and publishing a cata-logue of them with their respective prices. In the rew cases where this plan has been adopted, it has been found that the documents have been more carefully prepared and have been sold in large quantities not only to members of Congress but to others.

Those who accuse Gen. Grant of ingratitude are not altogether just. He was so much pleased with the cari catures of Mr. Greeley executed by Thomas Nast during the campaign, that he is taking an active part in a pecuniary testimonial to that artist. Mr. Chipman and Gov. Cooke of this district are also subscribers to the purse which is to express the satisfaction of the general and local governments here in the way which will be most acceptable to recipient.

Mr. A. J. Richardson of Baltimore endeavored to convince the Ways and Means Committee to-day that say ings banks, doing a strictly savings business, ought to be exempted from taxation. The Committee were not convinced, however, and are not disposed to spend much time in hearing requests for the repeal of taxes, as long as Secretary Boutwell's monthly payments exceed his

Representative Monroe failed to get the floor to-day to move to suspend the rules and pass his bill for an expansion of the currency by the issue of \$25,000,000 of additional national bank circulation. He will try again next Monday.

A member of the House had the curiosity the other day to weigh all the public documents issued to him thus far this session and to calculate the postage upon them at regular rates. He found the amount to be \$732.

The Appropriations Committee have finished the con

sideration of estimates for all public structures, new ones as well as those now already building, and the amount fixed by them for the year is about \$10,000,000.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Delegate Hooper has received a dispatch from Salt

Lake City, dated the 9th inst., saying : A protest, numerously signed by members of the Utah Bar, will be sent immediately to the Prosident and Congress, denying the allegations made in a memorial lately sent to the President from certain lawyers in Sait Lake City. The protest vigorously repudiates the charges made against the Legislature, and shows from

the record that the failure to secure jury trials rests with the District Courts, and not with those organized under Territorial law. Evidence is adduced to prove that the Territorial laws do not differ materially from those of the States and Territories, and are ample for all pur-poses if the Federal judges would act in accordance with their propositions.

The Republican members of the Senate held a caucu this morning, Senator Anthony presiding, on the subject of the business now pending before the Senate. A Committee was ordered, to be appointed by the Chairman to report at a future meeting as to what measures should to report at a future meeting as to what measures should have precedence, the general object being to act upon those of the most pressing public necessity, and with a view of avoiding a call for an extra session of Congress. The prevailing sentiment was against such extra session, and some Senators declared the President should not be forced to call an extra session owing to the fault and negligence of Congress to transact necessary legislation, for which they now have reasonable time. It is believed that a large majority of the members of both houses are opposed to convening the new Congress immediately upon the expiration of the present one, being of opinion that there is yet reasonable time to act upon all bills of importance, especially as night sessions will soon be begun, and business will be disposed of more rapidly than heretofore.

The balances in the Treasury Department to-day, at

The balances in the Treasury Department to-day, at the close of businets, were as follows: Currency, \$5,907,-810; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$23,006,000; coin, \$63,351,306; including coin certificates, \$23,934,000.

According to reports to the Internal Revenue office, the number of distilleries in operation on the 1st inst. was 311, with a daily producing capacity of 278,619 gallons, being a daily increase during January over December of 38,921 gallons.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

POPULAR RESENTMENT AGAINST MONOPOLY TYRANNY-COMPOSITION OF THE LEGISLA-TURE-A BARGAIN WITH THE JERSEY CITY MEMBERS.

M THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

TRENTON, Feb. 10 .- Since the decision of Vice-Chancelior Dodd against the Air Line Railroad, a feeling of agrravated disappointment seems to prevail with the people throughout the State, judging from the expressions of visitors here. In some quarters of the State, it is stated, the threat is freely made that if the people's representatives in the Legislature vote to perpetuate the railroad monopoly, the people will give them a coat of tar and feathers. The Lower House of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, last week, passed unanimously a bill giving the Pennsylvania Ratiroad authority to increase its capital stock without limit, When the present New-Jersey Legislature first met, a close calculation of the proclivities of the members of the Assembly gave 25 to the monopolists and 35 against. But the attitude of Mr. Ward of Sussex and Mr. A. J. Smith of Mercer soon reduced that opposition to 33. It is doubtful, however, if the lafter gentle man can sustain his newly-found position, as his con stituents are very unanimous and determined against nopoly. But, to make all things sure for the Penn sylvania Railroad, so far as the New-Jersey Legislature is concerned, Col. T. A. Scott, wishing to win over the Jersey City members, invited them to an interview at his office in Philadelphia, last Thursday. The invitation was at once accepted. The opinion generally prevailed Jersey City as of very little account, in that, instead of his coming to them, he directed them to come to him. Col. Scott received the members graciously, and said it was very wrong that the New-Jersey Legislature did not allow the Pennsylvania Railroad to pay taxes into the Treasury of Jersey City instead of into the State Treasury. He sympathized deeply, and said he should

The upshot of the interview, as derived from the different statements made by the members, is that Co. Scott wishes to have the good will and be on good terms with the people of Jersey City. He is not only willing but State. But the Legislature stands in the way, and it i what he can to help. At his smooth promises, without giddy, and returned home in great glee to tell their constituents that Col. Scott had promised to constituents that Col. Scott had promised to relieve the treasury of their city. Other members were not quite so joyous, and after reflection, they saw that beyond polite words, explanations and promises, nothing was accomplished. Col. Scott very correctly said that while the Pennsylvania Railroad paid about \$500,000 to the State annually in the way of taxation, the Erie Railroad only paid \$6,000. While there was nothing said or intimated about supporting monopoly, the apparent purpose of the interview wasto win over the Jersey City members in that direction. If the members of the Legislature from Jersey City support the Pennsylvania Railroad in its fight against the anti-monopolists, that road is willing to pay taxes to Jersey City instead of to the State—if the Legislature says so.

lature says so.

To-morrow evening is the time appointed for counsel to appear a second time before the Committee on Corporations for and against the anti-monopoly through railroad from Philadelphia to New-York. Great interest is felt as to the effect of the arguments on the members of the House. Congressman George A. Halsey, it is alleged, decise that he is a corporator in the new railroad bill inthe House. Congressman George A. Halsey, it is altered denies that he is a corporator in the new railroad bill in roduced in the Senate by the monopolists to counterned the anti-monopolists bill of the House. His friends say that his name was put there surreptitiously.

EVENING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE I

Both Houses met at 8 o'clock to-night. As usual Monday evening, the greater part of the time was consume in the second and third reading of bills, none of which were of importance. In the Senate a bill was introduced to validate the agreement between the New-Jersey Central and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rallroad, dated March, 1872. In the Assembly, a large num ber of small bills was introduced. Wm. H. Bumsted, only two weeks out of State (Prison, backed by appowerful lobby from Jersey City, was moving around among the members on the floor of the Assembly, to-night, pressing bills for Jersey City legislation. He made some alterations in a bill on Mr. Farrier's desk, and told him how to act: ding the same to Mr. Plympton and Wardle.

Mr. Patterson of Monmouth offered the following, the cading of which was stopped by the Speaker when

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Spanish Government has created an Ordnance Department

The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the Island of Porto Rico was to be taken up in the Spanish Congress for discussion yesterday. L'Opinione of Rome says the Emperor of

Austria has consented to act as arbitrator for the settle-ment of the Laurium Mines dispute. The Duke de Broglie will present the report Saturday. He will previously communicate with President Thiers. of the Committee of Thirty in the French Assembly on

The trial of the Galway priests for illegal interference in the Parliamentary election opened, yester-day in the Court of Queen's Bench, in this city. The Lord Chief-Justice, Right Hon. James Whiteside, pre-

The trial of nine persons, charged with ravishing and subsequently murdering their victims, has begun at Douai, France. The crimes were perpetrated in a neighboring forest at intervals from the of 1870 to September, 1872.

The Quebec Cabinet has adjourned, and, instead of an extra session of the Legislature being called, a commission will be appointed to inquire into the recent burning of the Court-house. It is understood that Mr. Quainet will be Premier of the Quebec Cabinet instead of Mr. Chauvau; that Solicitor-General Irvine will become Attorney-General; that Mr. Chapleau will be appointed Solicitor-General, and that Dr. Fortan will become Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The insurrection in Tepic, Mexico, under Lozada, is assuming formidable proportions Lozada, in his political manifesto, proposes to establish a government similar to the Paris Commune. His army has invaded several portions of Jalisco and Guadalajara. In a severe battle on the 28th uit. Lozada defeated Corons, who retreated into Guadalajara. Gen. Flores telegraphs to the contrary, saying that Lozada was whipped, and lost 1,000 men in killed and wounded. Private telegrams, however, concede the victory to Lozada. Col. Altamisano has deleated a portion of Lozada's force. Corona is

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... A Vigilance Committee at Dodge City, Kansas, a raid on a dance-house in that rillace on Sanday, and killed les Hill, alias Texas, and Ed. Williams, both desperate frontier

... The boiler in the Agricultural Works of Yates rothers near Hayana, Ill., exploded, Satarday afternoon, demolishing a building in which it stood and some others adjoining. One of the opticious was forced through a plant partition and terribly margied in bactlers was basis scaled by steam. Reither is superied to recent.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

OAKES AMES'S MEMORANDUM BOOK. HOW IT LOOKS AND WHAT IT CONTAINS-EN-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUXE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- Oakes Ames arrived today, and occupied his accustomed seat in the House, which is the last one on the first row at the Speaker's right. He does not seem to have suffered either

He appeared rather snappish when approached, especially so to newspaper men, to whom he had little to say. Senator Sprague visited his seat during the session, and they conversed together nearly an hour. Mr. Ames was also occupied a short time with Gen. Butler. The "little book" of which he went in search, was the subject of much inquiry during the entire day, and there are some persons doubtless, who inquired for it who regret that it was so easily found.

The book itself is nothing more nor less than an ordinary pocket diary, no bigger than a man's hand, with the days of the week and month printed above a few blank lines; but this little insignificant blackcovered, greasy-leaved book contains more of cousequence to the persons whose names appear in it than all other volumes in the world. Whether this diary represents more than the space of a year, is not known; nor is it known how many, if any, names of other public officers than those already mentioned in the Crédit Mobilier scandal it contains.

It is for the Committee to determine whether they will require Mr. Ames to give everything in the book, or whether they will simply allow him to be the judge of what he shall make known. He has carefully examined the book, and turned down leaves here and there through it at places where names occur of men who have already been conspicnous before the public.

As regards Mr. Colfax, it is known that Mr. Ames has brought no receipts signed by the Vice-President, and that in all probability he has letters from him relating to the subject. The name occurs in several places in the book, and at one it heads a list of those receiving dividends. The amount in this case is \$1,200, as stated in Mr. Ames's previous testimony. The names of Messrs. Kelley, Garfield, Dawes, and others follow for smaller amounts.

As to Mr. Ames's intentions, he said to-day, in an angry manner, that he would tell the whole truth, no matter whom it hit nor how hard it hit. He will appear to-morrow before the Poland Committee, at 10 o'clock. It is said by his friends that he will be accompanied by H. F. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, as counsel.

Mr. Ames does not intend to show any of the pages of his memorandum-book, except these that confirm his statements relative to his dealings with the Congressmen named in his previous testimony, and he is advised by counsel that the Committee have no right to demand that he shall exhibit any of his private accounts which do not concern mem-

This would not be tenable if the Committee were disposed to push the investigation with the facts which the Wilson Committee has exhibited. The memorandum, if examined throughout, might show that Mr. Ames set aside Crédit Mobilier stock for well-known lobbyists, and paid them the dividends on it. In such a case, the presumption would be that this was only the usual roundabout way of

If Mr. Ames is permitted to put in evidence only pears to have been selected as the permanent lobby man of the Federal Government at the State Capitol. the others from the Committee on the pleathat their contents do not concern any Congressman, the Committee will not know whether they have got to the bottom of the bribery business or not. They ought to insist on seeing all the accounts in the book, and to judge for themselves of their relevancy to the investigation.

Mr. Ames says that he has no more receipts to show, except another one signed by Senator Patterson. In addition to the original statements of accounts with several members of which he placed opics in evidence, he says he has a list of the men entitled to dividends which he made in 1868, about the time he deposited the \$10,000 with the Sergeantat-Arms. This list he says corroborates his former

Mr. Colfax's friends say he is ready, and express the belief that he will show that he recoived the \$1,200 mentioned in his bank account com other sources than Oakes Ames. His counsel, Mr. Hale, formerly a member of Congress from New-York and at present agent of the United States before the American and British Joint Claims Commission, will, it is expected, subject Mr. Ames to a

During the past few days Mr. Ames has received additional appeals from Senator Patterson, imploring him with his new memoranda to revise his (Ames's) testimony with relation to him, and to say that perhaps after all Mr. Patterson signed the receipts in a

Mr. Ames was informed to-day of the general impression prevailing here that his name would be presented to the House by the Committee for expulpion. He replied in a quiet tone that if they expelled him, they would expel the honestest man in Congress, and he should then see which side Congressmen were on-the honest or dishonest. There is a general belief here that the Committee, whatever else they may do, have already decided to recommend the expulsion of Messrs. Brooks and

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY - EXAMINATION OF JUDGE SHERMAN-PRICES UNDER THE AMES CONTRACT DOUBLE WHAT THEY SHOULD HAVE BEEN.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, Feb. 10.-The Special Comittee of the House, of which Mr. Wilson is Chairman, to inquire into the indebtedness due the Government by the Union Pacific Railroad, and why it is not paid, held a special session this evening, and examined Judge C

T. Sherman of Ohio. He testified that he was a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad from the Summer of 1864 till the sammer of 1867: when the Government Directors first met with the Union Pacific Board in New-York, in 1864, they objected to the Hoxle contract; the Executive Committee did extend the contract for 147 miles without reporting to the Board, and the Government Directors, when they ascertained the fact, protested on the ground of the extravagant price agreed upon; it was understood that Dr. Durant furnished the mency to build the road some distance out of Omaha out of his own private means, and then the Credit Mobilier made its appearance, but how it appeared or was kept concealed from the ment Directors as much as could be: the Government directors knew the road was carried on with remarkable energy by Durant: witness thought the prices allowed under the Ames contract were double what they should have been; at one-half of that price contractors could have made a fair profit; he thought contractors might have been found who would have built the road at a much less price than Mr. Ames; it might not have for any contractor to have built the road as Dr. Durant did with his remarkable energy; he could drive men better than any one witness ever saw; had no knowledge of any money ever being paid to a Government officer or member of Congress to secure in fluence; the Government directors objected to the Boomer and Hoxie contracts; the Hoxie contract was the only one entered into while witness held the position of Government director; the manner in which the road was constructed under the Hoxie contract was satisfactory; witness thought a profit of 100 per cent on the actual cost of the road would not have been too much to the contractors; had not the Credit Mobilier been formed and taken hold of the road the work would have been stopped in 40 days; if the Crédit Mobilier ex-

TRIES AGAINST MR. COLPAX'S NAME—WHAT MR. AMES WILL TESTIFY TO-MR. COLPAX'S DEFENSE—SENATOR PATTERSON BEGS AGAIN.

of the war, and when things became settled,
\$50,000 per mile under the Ames contract was entirely too
much; did not think \$41,000,000 an extravagant price
for building the road; he thought there was no
danger from Indian hostilities after 1865; Secretary Browning told the Government Directors that the Government wanted the road
built, and would be satisfied with the investment made,
provided it was not called upon for more; leading members of Congress expressed the same views as Mr.
Browning; in the Spring of 1865 books of subscription
were opened in every State in the Union, and the matter
was extensively advertised, but not a dollar subscribed,
Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. from his trip East or from the pricks of conscience, except in temper.

bers of Congress.

bribing Congressmen.

long cross-examination.

hurry, without looking at them, &c.

The Mayor recently gave notice to the City Inspectors and Scalers of Weights and Measures, that their appointments had been revoked, and ordered them to report at his office without delay. The names of these flicers are, Scalers, John Boole and William H. Travers appointed March 14, 1866, and Inspectors. John Costello James Carraber, and James Fay, appointed in 1870. It is not known that the Mayor received any complaints against these men.

Section 10, Article 111 of the Revised Ordinances, 1866, prescribes the fees which the inspectors are entitled to nand. The fees are: For every weight under four pounds, 3 cents; over 14 pounds, 51 cents; every liquid neasure, 5 cents; every yard or dry measure, 5 cents; very scale weighing less than 250 pounds, 20 cents; platform scale over 250 pounds, 50 cents. Section 15 precribes it as one of the duties of Inspectors to deliver nce every three mouths to the Clerk of the Common Council a copy of the register kept by them of the business done for the quarter. This important provision, it was learned upon inquiry at the office of the with. The consequence is that there is no rule of compiled with. The consequence is that there is no rule of computing the incomes of these offices.

It is stated on good authority that upon one occasion, when a change was contemplated, an inspector avoided the service of the paper for two weeks, and during that time collected \$1,500 through assistants. Clerk of the Common Council, has never been complied

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. . The Hon. Thomas Parsons, late State Senator under of the Assembly, died resterday, at Rochester.

. Mrs. Crittenden, wife of the late Senator Crit-The agitation of the Mormon leaders, at Salt

to Utab, is on the incre Dr. Gray of Utica and Dr. Vanderpoel, Health of New York have examined Gaffney, the Buffalo murderer, and er of New-York have examined Gaffney, the Buffalo murderee, and thim same, his insanity being feigued.

In exparte Roberts et al., the U.S. Supreme tissue a mandament to the Court of Claims, directing that court to a motion for a new trial, and also a motion to correct the records in

... The post-mortem examination of the body of ex-Gov. Geary indicates that be died from syncope caused by nervous practation, the result of overwork and malarial cachery. His brain weighted 56; ounces.

.Ditmars & Burkhardt of Boston, manufac urers of dualin, and the Oriental Powder Company, manufacturers of electric exploders," have been found jointly liable for dumages caused by a terrible explosion in Boston, in 1970, which killed one man and shahard series bouses.

ared several houses.

In the case of Morgan agt, Jackson, from the Circuit Coart for Alabama, the United States Supreme Coart reversed the judgment of the Court below, which austained the tar levied by the City of Mobile upon the ship Prances, plying between that city and New-Orleans, and owned by Morgan, a citizen of New-York.

oriesna, and owned of Margan. Cause of New 1972.

The United States Supreme Court has affirmed be judgment of the Grout Court for Connecticut, in the case of the lichigan Central Railroad against the Mineral Springs Manufacturing Jonessy. The Gourt had charged that their road was liable as common arriers, notwithstanding the clause in its charter limiting its liability to

PRICE FOUR CENTS

AMADEUS DISHEARTENED.

pended \$30,000,000, and made \$15,000,000 profit they made no more than a fair profit; if the road had failed HE IS RESOLVED TO ABDICATE. then and lost Dr. Durant (for he was the life and soul of the road), it would probably have been a failure to-day. TROUBLES WITH THE MINISTRY-THE MINISTRY The road was commenced when the war was in exist-

SUSTAINED BY THE CORTES-PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS. MadRid, Manday, Feb. 10, 1873.

The Correspondencia, in its issue to-day, announces the probability that the session of the Cortes will be suspended for a few days, and upon reassembling, a proposition from King Amadeus to abdicate the throne will be read in the Congress, where an effort will probably be made to dissuade the King from carrying out his purpose. Should he persist, a special law will be passed electing a Regent and

Other Madrid journals state that if the King should resign the crown the present authorities will remain in office to watch the course of events; and it is believed all questions arising out of the abdication will be settled according to the Constitution, and without any disturbance.

A Cabinet Council was held last night, after which Señor Becerra, Minister of the Interior, and Señor Echegaray, Minister of Finance, had a conference with Senor Rivero, President of the Congress. A conference, also, took place between Schor Cordova, Minister of War, and the principal military officers in Madrid. A large meeting of Conservatives was held last night. Madrid is quiet. The Senate has, by a vote of 59 against 6, passed a motion of confidence, in the Ministry, on the question of its course toward the artillery, with regard to recent demonstrations of insubordination in that branch of the

In the event of the King's abdication the Senate and Congress will go into joint session, and continue to sit as one chamber until the throne is filled or the future form of government settled.

The King's disposition to quit the throne is attributed to a difference between himself and the Ministry, which arose in November last, when the General of Artillery, Hidalgo, was promoted to the Captain-Generalship of the Basque Provinces. The majority of the officers in the artillery arm of the service resigned their commissions at the time, proesting against the promotion as irregular and unjustifiable, and refusing to serve under Hidalgo because he participated in the masthe San Gil barracks 1866. Hidalgo, meeting with so much opposition. finally resigned, and the officers withdrew their resignations. But the Ministry recently appointed him to a new and important command in Catalonia The artillery officers renewed their protest and again sent in their resignations. The Ministry disregarded them, and, appealing to the Cortes, obtaiped a nearly unanimous vote of confidence. The King, from the beginning, has disapproved of the tend-lock that might occur in consequence of his refusal promotion of Hidalgo, and feels affronted because his Cabinet compels him, through the vote of the

Cortes, to acquiesce in the last appointment. It is given out that Senor Zorrilla will retire to ivate life if the King persists in his resolve to

The members of the Cortes belonging to the most advanced section of the Republican party held a meeting, yesterday, to consider what action should be taken in the crisis. About thirty persons were present. They resolved to maintain a pacific yet pergetic attitude, and, if the King's determination should be irrevocable, to encourage orderly manifestations in favor of the establishment of a republic

MADRID, Monday, Feb. 10-1 p. m When the Congress met, to-day, the seats of the Ministers were vacant. Señor Figueras, the leader of the Republican party, expressed his surprise at the absence of the members of the Cabinet at such a juncture, and demanded that they be requested to

President Rivero thereupon sent a mesoenger to request the presence of a representative of the Government.

Senor Zorrilla, the President of the Council, seon afterward entered and proceeded to address the House. He acknowledged that the situation was ajured by the Scrub Grass accident. Among them is serious; but the Government had no interest in concealing the fact. He advised the Republican deputies not to act hastily. Nothing of an official character had yet been done. The immediate duty of the Government was to maintain order. He objected to the sitting of the Congress under the circumstances.

Senor Zorrilla then stated that the King informed him on Saturday last that he was finally resolved to abdicate. The Ministers sought to dissuade the King from his purpose. His Majesty asked for \$4 hours to consider. All that the Prime Minister could add was that he had not since then received His Majesty's official act of abdication; and he was unable, in the present state of suspense, to make any proposal to or ask any vote from the Congress. Senor Figueras said he could not agree with the Prime Minister that there was anything objectionable in the sitting of the Congress, and he moved that the session be made permanent. The motion was carried, and at 10:30 to-night there had been no

adjournment. THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

IT IS DAILY GROWING IN STRENGTH-OPERA. TIONS AGAINST THE INSURGENTS.

MADRID, Monday, Feb. 10, 1873. The snow interferes with operations against the Carlists. Gen. Moriones, the Commander-in-Chief of he Army of the North, is making a forced march in

hopes of overtaking Gen. Ollo, who, at the head of 2,000 insurgents, has again entered the province of Navarre. The Carlist bands under the command of Santa Cruz Macazaka and Iturbide effected a junction in the province of Guipuzcoa.

Bands of Carlists have made their appearance in the Province of Toledo.

Parits, Monday, Feb. 10, 1873.

Advices from Carlist sources represent that the insur-

rection in Spain is daily gaining strength. It now exists in eight northern provinces, and is extending to the central and southern provinces. The Government is acting on the defensive. Towns are fortified and volunteers armed to resist the advance of the insurgents. For other Foreign News see Second and Fourth Pages. A STEAMER SUNK ON THE OHIO-FOUR LIVES

LOST. CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.-The steamer Petrel

sunk at midnight, Saturday, in the Ohlo, 170 miles here, and 12 miles above Huntington West, Va. She was a 300 tun tow-boat, used by the Obio River Salt Company, and had 28 persons on board. She struck a floating log knocking a great hole in her bow, through which the water rushed so rapidly as to cause her to capsize, throw her bollers overboard, and break her steam pipe.

She sank rapidly, with 30 feet of water in the channel and a swift current. The night was cold, but the moor was shining. Capt. McElhany swam ashere, but perished with cold on the river bank. Several others swam ashore, but the greater number clung to pieces of floating wreck, floated down the river, and were rescued by skiffs when nearly chilled to death. Henry Clinch, a fireman, George Oakley, a deck-hand, and Wnceler Thompson, a lad of 14, were drowned. The deceased all reside at Middleport, where the disaster is feit as a

CRUSHED BY A FALLING WALL.

Kansas City, Kan., Feb. 10 .- The old wall of the Ferguson House, in this city, fell, vesterday afteroon, crushing a frame house alongside, in which lived family named Donahue. Mrs. Donahue and her daughter, together with a young lady named Kiely, were instantly killed. Another daughter had an arm broken in two places, one leg broken, and her breast crushed in, but still lives. A child 2 years old escaped unburt.